LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Clear Up the Postal Service. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Permit me to say that I am heartily pleased over the Republican victory, if for nothing more than to get our ill-born, disjointed, hetero-

geneous confusion of a postal service cleaned up. I received a postal to-day dated at College Corner. O., on the 9th inst; nearly a week coming on a straight line of about sixty-five miles. I do not believe bne-half of the postal cierks and carriers can read, or they do not care how they butcher the business. If this thing should continue for another four years one-half of the United States mail would likely land in some remote part of South America, or perhaps go to Australia, for there is no telling what interpretation would be put upon the superscription of letters and papers by the mob of Democratic imbeciles. J. A. RIPPETOE. Nov. 16.

More of the Wells County Bulldozing. To the Eliter of the Indianapolis Journal:

An editorial in yesterday's Journal and an article from the pen of William High, of this city. in to-day's Journal deserve some further atten tion. The editorial is considered as an undeserved stur on the Republicans of Wells county after the magnificent showing they made at the late election. In a vote of over 5,000 the Demoeratic majority is 1,026, while in 1884 they had 1,146. In 1884 the Republicans only polled 1,520 yotes, but this year we poll 1,916. If you lived in a Democratic community like this awhile, and witnessed some of the bulldozing tactics of the Democracy here you would not only give us credit for the showing we made, but also wonder how it was done. The Republicans of Wells county worked as never before, and had the several counties of the State done equally as well, General Harrison's majority would have been at

least 10,000 in the State. In reference to the cowardly bullies running Doe Jackson (colored) out of this place-the article as published in the Journal from Marion is true, except as to names. Instead of Bill High it should have been Ben High. The former keeps a grocery and the latter a salcon. They are related, however. Instead of Dan Poffenburger it was Jacob Poffenburger. They went, in company with John Deam, a cowardly bully of this place, two miles in the country and called for Jackson. We are told on good authority that they had a rope and threatened to hang Jackson. They afterwards followed him around and threatened his life, until the poor fellow went to Marion for safety. High says Jackson is a dead beat. That has nothing to do with the fact that a lot of Democratic ruffians ran him out of town for voting the Republican Last night the Republicans of this county jollified over the election of Harrison. There was a big bonfire and torch-light procession. A crowd of about seventy-five Democratic bullies, headed by the same John Deam who ran Jackson out of town, and Frank Dailey, son of Joseph Dailey, who was elected judge of the Circuit Court here at the late election, filled their pockets with stones, and as the procession went by they made an assault on the banners and transparencies. The ladies composing the Carrie Harrison Club were in the procession, and the big bully, John Deam, ran up and jerked an umbrella out of the hands of one of the ladies. They surrounded Henry Krill, a crippled soldier, who was recently knocked down by Senator Smith, of this county for rejoicing over the election of Harrison, calling Krill vile names and cheering for Smith, and by mere strategy Krill was gotten out of their hands. These are a few of the inconveniences experienced by living in a Democratic community. BLUFFTON, Nov. 16.

The Contest in Indians. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

In your issue of the 13th inst. my view of the general result of the presidential election was published, but I made no allusion to Indiana in particular for the reason that the Republican majority was then an unknown quantity. The official vote has since been declared and the majority is somewhat like Mercutio's wound, which he said, was not as deep as a well, nor as broad as a barn-door, but still it would suffice; and so a majority of 2,000 votes in a pell of 536,000 may not be considered large, but still it is a majority. The columns of assault which made the attack on the Republican party their candidate comprised, first, united Democratic party, having an army of federal office-holders at its command, an unlimited amount of money and the disposition to use it for illegal purposes, and the support of that portion of the party on the southern border who took up arms to destroy the Union of the States, besides the sympathy of all copperheads everywhere who favored the "lost cause." And, secondly, the third-party Prohibi-tionists, who seem to have polled about 10,000 votes, probably not 5 per cent. of which were cast by persons who believe in the Democratic policy, but, actuated by the insane desire to break up the Republican party and build out of its ruins one to suit their purpose, joined efforts of the Democracy to de-General Harrison. In the third the campaign liars, masqueradplace, workingmen, by of perjury, made a bold attack on the attitude of the candidate toward wage workers, and which the Democratic committee circulated extensively, though they must have known the charges to be false. These are some of the forces put in motion to defeat the Republican party and General Harrison, and they were given the aid of strong-minded women on the stump, who professed to be at work to help the ise of temperance, but knew very well their efforts would inure to the benefit of the liquor-

No one is surprised that the Democratic party opposed General Harrison, but that such a desperate effort should be made by professed temperance people against a man whose whole life has illustrated the beauties of temperance and sebriety, and who never in any way countenanced liquor dealing, is something to be wondered at. There is another thing to cause surprise. The candidate was not in favor with the liquor-dealers, and he never used any of the arts of a demagogue to make friends, for in the days of the flat money craze he spoke for resumption and honest money, and throughout his public life always acted the part of an honest man, and kept himself above even the suspicion of dishonesty. It has often been supposed that a candidate for public favor must pander to the vicious opinions and practices of those whose votes he desires if he would succeed. But in this case the candidate has been successful and disregarded all those arts and relied upon the virtue of the people. It is a noble example and worthy to be followed in M. L. BUNDY. NEW CASTLE, Ind., Nov. 15.

LADIES AT A MASONIC LODGE.

It Had Been Tyled in the Third Degree-Their Introducer to Be Expelled.

Pall Mall Gazette. An extraordinary affair has just occurred in Scotland. On Thursday the Grand Lodge of Scotland holds its quarterly meeting in the Freemasons' Hall. Edinburgh, to consider, among other business, "the expulsion of Brother William Edwards, and special censure of Brother J. O. Fraser and William Roberton. office-bearers of the Lodge Celtic, No. 391." It appears that the offense of the brethren named was in admitting two ladies to a lodge meeting in May last, where they saw and heard a considerable portion of the proceedings while the lodge was "tyled in the third degree". The precise height and depth of the "brethren's" offense may be gathered from the minutes to be laid before the Grand Lodge on Thursday. It seems that on the occasion of the Funeral Lodge held in Freemasons' Hall by Celtic, Ediaburgh and Leith, No. 291, on May 8 last, in memory of the late Brother Alexander Hay, two females were admitted to the inner approach of the organ loft, where they saw and heard, through the partially open glazed door, a considerable portion of the proceedings, which were being conducted while the lodge was tyled in the third degree. The ladies were so admitted by Brother William Edwards. acting past master of the lodge, who was called out of the hall at their request, and, having previously possessed himself of the key of the door, he deliberately broke the tyling of the lodge and placed the tyler inside along with the ladies, with instructions to attend to them. Edwards went back to the hall and remained there until the ceremony was nearly concluded, when he returned to the organ loft and had the ladies removed. The committee have recommended that Brother Edwards be expelled from the order.

Mrs. Shaw's Novel Entertainment.

To most of the audience Mrs. Shaw was a t noverty, and not even Josef Horman was looked upon with keener curiosty at his debut than was she as she walked from the waiting room to the footlights. She held a piece of sheet music, "Mia Piccirella," by Go nes, in her hand just as though she were going to sing from it. Nobody knew which was to have a turn first, the whistle or the piano. It was the piano. A short, meaningless prelude began the affair, and then Mrs. Shaw held up her head and put ou

the moonlit scene. It was a soft, silvery trill that hung for an instant at the same note and then darted away in liquid melody. High and low, presto and adagio, it went, now blustering a forte like a mad winter wind around a house corner, and again waiting sentimentally after the portamento fashion of a lover tenor. It was an interesting performance, and when the piece was finished the applause was genuine and bearty. Of course she was recalled, and the second piece was as good and as well done as the first. Then there was more applause, and after coming out to bow her acknowledgments four times Mrs. Shaw whistled a third piece. Mrs. Shaw was a sensational pouting success.

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

Recommendation by the New York State Medical Society How It Shall Be Done.

Report in New York World. At the last meeting of the society a committee was appointed, in view of the new law doing away with hanging after Jan. 1, to report the best method of putting the law into effect. The committee was composed of Dr. Frederick Petersen, late of the State Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie; Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, R. Ogden Doremus and Dr. Frank H. Ingram, formerly assistant superintendent of the Blackwell's Island In-

sane Asylum. In the report which the committee read last evening a full account of the many experiments made on animals was given. After an interesting account of the effect of electric currents on the human brain, the report goes on to say:

"The electric current, in passing through the body from one pole to another, undergoes more or less diffusion through the tissues. Figure 1 is an illustration showing how a current passing from the top of the head to the small of the back will be diffused throughout a great part of the brain and all of the tissues of the neck. The medulla oblongata-a part of the brain which is the most vital-together with all of the great nerves of the neck and the spinel chord, which exercise jurisdiction over the movements of the lungs and heart, will be thoroughly permeated by the current applied in this way. As the seat of consciousness is in the brain, and particularly in the cortex of the cerebrum, it is clear that this faculty of the mind will suffer at once if the current be sufficiently strong. The electric stream flows from the positive to the negative pole, and there might be some possible advantage in placing the positive pole on the vertex of the head nearest the center of consciousness, although death in any case will be instantan-

"After mature deliberation we recommend that the death current be administered to the criminal in the following manner: A stout table covered with rebber cloth, and having holes along its borders for binding, or a strong chair, should be procured. The prisoner, lying on his back or sitting, should be firmly bound upon this table or in the chair. One electrode should be so inserted into the table or into the back of the chair that it will impinge upon the spine, between the shoulders. The head should be secured by means of a sort of helmet fastened to the table or back of the chair, and to this helmet the other pole should be so joined as to press firmly with its end upon the top of the head. think a chair is preferable to a table. The rheophores can be led off to the dynamo through the floor, or to snother room, and the instrument for closing the circuit can be attached to the wall. The electrodes should be of metal, not over one inch in diameter, somewhat ovoidal in shape, and covered with a thick layer of sponge or chamois skin. The poles and the skin and hair at the points of contact should be thoroughly wet with warm water. The hair should be cut short. A dynamo generating an electromotive force of at least 3,000 volts should be employed. Either a continuous or alternating current may be used. but preferably the latter. The current should be allowed to pass for thirty seconds."

It had been intended to have a discussion following the reading of the report, but on motion of Mr. Clark Bell, the president, discussion was postponed until the December meeting, when it was announced that Mr. Henry Guy Carleton would read a paper on the same subject.

A LARGE DISTRICT.

A Glaring Instance of the Present Unjust Apportionment of Congressmen. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The banner congressional district of the United States is the Fourth of Minnesota. The man who represents that district in Congress has a constituency such as no colleague can boast. When, following the census of 1880, an apportionment was made placing St. Paul and Minneapolis in the same district, their combined census population was put at less than 90,000. Now the man who speaks for these cities alone at Washington has more than 400,000 people behind him. When we add to this the population of all the counties included, we get an enormous total. Returns which are pretty nearly exact show that the aggregate vote in this district at the last election was something over eighty thousand. This is nearly three times as great as the entire vote of the State of Georgia in the congressional election of 1886. It is nearly half as much more as the entire vote of the State of Florida, either in the election of 1886 or for President in 1884. It is greater than the entire vote cast for President in 1884 by Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island or Vermont, and almost the same as the entire vote of New Hampshire. Even at this election with its intensity of interest and the unprecedented fullness of its vote. there are several States in which fewer ballots were cast than in the Fourth district of Minnesota alone. The absurdity which confines the representation of half a million or more people in Congress to a single man is unavoidable where the growth of com monwealths is as rapid as is this. The rule of apportionment followed is one adapted to the conditions prevailing in general; and exceptional prosperity must take its reduced representation as an accompaniment of its ad vantages. This disproportion must exist through not only this but another Congress; for the election of 1890 will occur before census results are known, and before any new apportionment can be made. By the year 1892, when the first election under a new distribution will occur. each of these cities, even with the larger unit of population that is sure to be adopted, will be entitled to more than one Representative on it own account. Meantime the people of the Fourth district can be proud of their greatness, proud of the magnificent majority by which they have rescued this great community from Democratic representation, and proud of the gallant young Republican whom they have sent to Washing-

The Blaine Manston. Washington Special. I heard a piece of news to-day, the interest and importance of which, like the philosophy of Captain Bunsby, lies in the bearin's of it. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, who has been occupying the palatial residence known as the Blaine mansion, has received notice to quit the premises. Mr. Leiter took a lease of the property originally for three years, which expired some time ago, and has been living along and paying rent without renewing the lease, under the supposition that no other person would care to occupy so commodious and expensive a house. But it seems that it is needed for some purpose, and a week ago he was told that he must vacate. The house was built by Mr. Blaine, but William Walter Phelps. who held a mortgage of \$100,000 upon the property, purchased the title two years ago and it now stands in his name. Mr. Phelps will not be a member of Congress and is not likely to want a residence in Washington after the 4th of March, and the question is who is to be his tenant. The pale hand of speculation points to

James Blaine. An Insult to Fred Douglass.

Kansas City Star. Fred Donglass, who has been received with consideration and respect in almost every city in America and Europe, and who has not been refused hotel accommodations before during the past twenty years, was turned away from one hotel at Leavenworth, on Tuesday night, upon the claim that the house was full, although the register showed that only fifteen rooms out of a much greater number were taken. He was warmly received, however, at another hotel, where he was given the best room at the disposal of the host. When Mr. Douglass again goes to Leavenworth to lecture, he will probably select some other subject than "John Brown."

The "Mrs. Alphous Hardy" Chrysanthemum.

Philadelphia Record. There is quite an interesting romance connected with the origin of the flower. The seed was sent to Mrs. Hardy, after whom the flower is named, by a Japanese youth. He came to this country many years ago as a stowaway with a view of studying Christianity. He arrived here penniless, and his case was brought to the attention of Mrs. Hardy, who gave the lad a collegiate education, and upon its completion he returned to his native land. On his arrival home he forwarded the seeds to Mrs. Hardy, but only one could be raised.

Disgraced by One Republican Vote.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One vote was cast for Harrison in Elberton Ga., and the inhabitants of the neighborhood, we are told, were so incensed at his action in "disgracing the town by breaking its solid Demcratic record" that they publicly cowhided him. This sort of business the decent people of the South should "sit on" heavily and promptly.

her fiexible lips like a pretty school girl under the light of the moon. The sound it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is that followed was not suggestive of peculiar in its curative power.

OLIVER JOHNSON'S VIEWS. Suggestions Relating to the Southern Ques-

tion and Temperance.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune. Pardon the garrulity of age, and give a veteran an opportunity to atter some thoughts and make some suggestions on the recent presidential election. I am profoundly grateful that what is not unlikely to prove the last national election which I shall be permitted to witness is one that marks the return of the Republican party to power. And this not merely because I think that party nearer right than any other upon the issues immediately before us, but for a much broader and deeper reason, viz.: That it embraces within its ranks a great majority of the most enlightened, conscientious and right-minded men in the country, and is, therefore, the one best fitted to hold the helm of the government. It has pained me inexpressibly to see that government, since the 4th of March, 1885, ruled by a combination between the States so lately in rebeilion and those elements at the North which sympathized with them and gave them such aid

as they dared. That combination has been

The mugwumps left the Republican party in

broken up, let us hope forever.

1884 because, as they said, it had nominated a morally objectionable candidate for President; but their conscientiousness did not prevent them from supporting a worse man, nominated by the Democracy. And that in the name of reform! No class of Republicans had ever exceeded them in denouncing the Democratic party for its corruptions, and yet they were foolish enough to think they could purify it by lending to it the perfume of their own sweet breath. The experiment was like that of the man who attempted to disinfect a swamp by pouring into it a few bottles of cologne. Instead of reforming the party they have themselves been demoralized, and become swift apologists for offenses far worse than those for which they turned their backs upon the party of which aforetime they were members. Their despair of inducing the Republican party to make amends for its faults was accompanied by a marvelous faith that the Democratic party was all at once upon the point of an angelic transformation, and only needed their help to develop wings of the brightest bues. Well, they have tried their desperate experiment, and where are they now! Assuming to lead the Democratic party, they forced upon it an issue on which it has been ingloriously beaten, and they have assured the success of the party which they boped to kill by leaving it. They are, indeed, in a sorry plight, from which they are not likely soon to recover. They talk with a show of bravery of leading the Damocracy in another fight upon the same issue four years hence; but I venture to predict that the party will not again accept their leadership. This very day I heard a distinguished officebolder and long-time Democrat express his utmost contempt for them as the authors of his party's defeat. The Republicans have only to make some needed changes in the tariff, reducing the revenues to the needs of the government, in order to settle that issue for a quarter

of a century. The Democrats, after their recent

experience, will probably let the tariff alone as

an unavailable issue, and leave the mugwumps

to shift for themselves. As one likely soon to pass off the stage, I venture to advise the young men of the country who are somtimes in doubt as to which of the political parties it will be best for them to join to study closely the returns of the recent election in this State, which may be taken as fairly representing the true relations of parties all over the East, North and West. Many unscrupulous men, no doubt, voted the Republican ticket, while a multitude of excellent and worthy citizens voted with the Democrats. I make no pretense that my party embraces all the intelligence and virtue of the country. What I do say, however, is this: The majorities of the Republican party have been chiefly drawn from those portions of this State most distinguished for intelligence and least marked by vice and crime; while the Democratic party, in spite of all the good and true men in its ranks, has received its heaviest majorities in the unsavory quarters of our great cities, and but for these majorities, counted upon beforehand, it would have bad no hope of carrying the election. And this is not an exceptional year. The question in this State always is whether the most intelligent and virtuous portion of our citizens can be brought to the polls in sufficient numbers to outvote the saloons and the slums. Such a creature as David B. Hill is an impossible candidate to the Republican party. though some saloon-keepers hanging on to the party voted for him. But in the Democratic party he is the natural candidate, commanding its enthusiastic support. I ask my mugwump friends, who constantly insist that the parties are substantially alike, neither of them being either better or worse than the other, how they account for these facts, and I beg young

voters to consider them. I am afraid the national government has not constitutional power, through legislation, to provide full protection for the negro's political rights, and I trust no rash experiment like that of the "carpet bag" days will be resorted to. But the moral safeguards of the ballot must not be neglected. The negro of the South, when he looks into the face of any official representative of the national government, whether a judge, marshal, collector or what not, must not see in him one who has been rewarded for either aiding to drive him from the polls or refusing to count his vote, but one who is at least in full sympathy with him in every wise effort for his relief. The South must be made to understand that while she makes herself solid for the suppression of the negro's ballot, the North will remain equally solid for the exclusion of the authors of such intquity from all executive appointments. A watch can at least be set upon the authors of frauds upon the ballot, and their wickedness exposed for the reprobation of all decent citizens. The scorn of the civilized world may perchance prove quite as effective as legislation for the cure of one of the greatest scan-

dals of the time. I hope never again to witness the sad spectacle of old Abolitionists shutting their eyes or winking at this abomination, and voting for a President who rewards with fat offices those who are not ashamed to practice it. And I wish I might hope never again to see men, in the name of temperance, so using their ballots as to aid the saloons in electing a Governor. Such men have brought great reproach upon the cause they profess to serve. If, instead of organizing a political party to act as a tender to the rum Democracy, they had bent all their powers to keeping up a vigorous moral agitation, they would have done far more to promote their cause. Of all the instrumentalities for enlightening and changing public sentiment, a political party is the most expensive, clumsy and ineffective. It is always appealing to the petty ambitions of little men, who, never expecting to be elected, yet enjoy the conspicuousness of being named as candidates for big offices. This influence is always unwholesome. When public sentiment is ripe for prohibitory legislation, there will be no lack of a political party to obey its will. Until sure to make itself a nuisance. The adherents of this party have loudly boasted that the Republican party was dead, and that they proposed to administer upon its effects. The recent election, it is to be hoped, has taught them another

and a more truthful lesson. I have great confidence in the President-elect. I believe he will surround himself by a Cabinet worthy of the confidence of the country; that he will fulfil all just expectations in resisting the spoils system and in upholding the principles of civil-service reform, and that, in short, he will give us an administration of which we may be justly proud. The Democrats are predicting that our party is about to enter upon "a saturnalia of extravagance:" that it will keep the tariff screwed up to the highest point, in order to have money for all sorts of jobbery, and that it will favor the interests of the rich at the expense of the poor. But I feel sure that all such ill-omened predictions will be falsified. Nevertheless, let us rejoice that the eyes of 'our friends, the enemy." will be upon us, and that they will be sure to find out and expose all the faults and shortcomings of the new administration.

OLIVER JOHNSON. No. 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1888.

President Through and Through.

Cleveland teader and Herald. General Benjamin Harrison will be President of the United States, in the fullest sense of the word, after March 4, 1889. The talk of this man or that man as the power behind the throne, or of the next President as the tool or figurehead of any individual or clique, is absurd as well as insulting. It is worthy only of Democrats and disappointed mugwamps. There is nothing in the career of the President-elect to justify the slightest assumption that he can be unduly influenced in any respect. He is strong, self-contained, and made of the finest kind of moral and mental fiber. He will justify the confidence of the American people manifested in his spiendid victory at the polls, and he will be the leader of his party. We believe that he is far more a patriot than a politician, and that he is above all petty personal jealousies and conflicts of ambition. Benjamin Harrison will be no accidental President, suddenly lifted out of obscurity. His exalted sta tion will be merely the culmination of a long and admirable public career. It will neither dismay nor unduly exalt him, and every American may be sure that he will prove the quiet, unassuming, and yet able and masterful man in the White House that he has shown himself in every position of honor and responsibility yet

They Needn't Worry. Washington Special.
The visit of General Harrison to New York is evidently causing some misgivings in the minds

of the sagacious politicians of the party. The fear is that it may result in some entanglements among the rival interests, which gave so much trouble under former administrations. General Harrison has maintained a wise discretion through all the complications of the campaign, but it is feared that he may not be able to steer clear of the difficulties which beset New York

A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN PARTY. How General Harrison Can Build up a Protective Party in the South,

In the dispatch from Indianapolis that we published yesterday morning there was an extract from the Journal of that city that may be taken as probably representing the views of the President elect, so far as be has formed them, upon his policy toward the South. It is true that the Journal disclaims for its article any official or semi-official character, but there are good reasons for thinking that it would not have been published had not the editor helieved that it was in substantial accord with the opinion of Mr. Harrison. The sum of the article was that Mr. Harrison will undertake to call to his support the men of influence in the Southern States who are in sympathy with him as to the protection policy of the national government. He hopes to find a considerable number of these among those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. In other words, he will seek to organize a Southern Republican party on the basis of protection. The first comment suggested by this forecast of Mr. Harrison's policy is that, if that policy

be carried out, there will be an end to the South-

ern question, and that, no matter by what honest means it may be attained, would be a decided and unmixed advantage. only instrumentality available for Mr. Harrison in the organization of a Southern Republican party is his power of appointment to the federal service. In the nature of the case, the representatives of the administration in that region will be its appointees, who will practically hold not only the official commissions of the government, but the political commissions of the head of the Republican party. They need not be "bosses" in the objectionable sense of the term. They need not take any undue part in the management of party affairs. But they will be representatives of the administration because their character and standing will inevitable afford the best and most obvious means of judging of the character and purposes of the administration. This being the case-and the conditions are very different in the South from what they are in the North-it is plain that Mr. Harrison, if he hope to make any real impression upon public opinion in that section, must select as his appointees men of good reputation, of sufficient capacity, and above the suspicion of selling their convictions for the emoluments of place. In the South an appointment by Mr. Harrison will not of itself confer honor; it will rather tend, if accepted, to discredit the appointee. It will be necessary, therefore, in order to exert any political influence at all through these appointments to give them to men who will honor them. This can be only good for the South and good for the country. We believe that it is quite possible that by observing these conditions Mr. Harrison might

build up a Republican party, with a very fair chance of controlling the States, in Virginia, North Carolina, Fiorida, and even in Missouri and Tennessee. There is a definite protectionist sentiment in these States (as there is also in Alabama and Georgia, but with greater odds to overcome) which it might be practicable to enlist in favor of the national Republican party. We do not on that account think that the protectionist party is to retain control of the United States government. On the contrary. we are more confident than ever that it s doomed to lose control, for the very simple reason that the greater the productive power of the industries of the country becomes the less protection is necessary to any, the fewer are its real beneficiaries, and the greater is the number and extent of the industries upon which the protective tariff is a burden. This is a fact to which a very considerable and constantly increasing number of manufacturers have been awaking, and this number was greatly advanced during the recent canvass. There was a very remarkable gain in the anti-tariff vote in the manufacturing centres of manufacturing States, and this is recognized by such confirmed protectionists as Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. The argument for the reduction of the tariff is no longer what it once was. That reduction is now needed, not to enable us to buy abroad, but to sell abroad; not to promote profitable imports, but more profitable exports. Whatever gain the South may lend to the protectionist cause, there is a strong tendency to a greater gain for tariff reform in the North and West With the reapportionment on the census of 1812, we look to see the latter cause the stronger, and if in the meantime the solid South shall have been forever broken by the success of a Republican protectionist party in some of the Southern States, so much the better.

BISHOP CHATARD'S VIEWS He Strongly Enforces the Catholic Right to the Common School Fund.

Report in New York Herald. The sermon [in St. Patrick's Cathedral] was preached by the Right Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., bishop of Vincennes, Ind. Bishop Chatard preached on education, and in the course of his sermon referred to the public and parochial schools, and argued that the latter were entitled to a share of the public moneys for the purposes of education.

"We have a right to that money of the State," he said. "It belongs to us and we should have it. The solution of this matter is an exceedingly difficult thing. We have to wait till the sober sense and fair-minded spirit of our countrymen shall recognize our right in this respect, and they will, let us hope, open their eyes to the faults and defects of their cherished theory of education in the public schools.

"These public schools certainly are excellent as far as they go, but they give an education entirely secular, neglecting the moral and religious nature of the child. The result is a generation is growing up without God and a knowledge of revelation.

"A gentleman of observation and calmness, a man of sound ability and great ability, a priest told me this. I will not mention the city where it occurred. There came to see him a business man, a clerk in an important establishment and a man of education. The visitor saw the crucifix on the table and asked, 'What is that?' The priest explained, and answered one question after another. The priest showed surprise at the young man's questions, and the evident fact that he did not know the very first truths of

"'Father,' said the visitor, 'don't be hard on me. If you go out into the strest you can imme diately gather together a number of persons like me who know no more about Christianity

than I do. "This is the enlightenment given to the people of the United States-a material enlightenment in matters of the world and an utter forgetfulness regarding God. These things make us understand the importance of continuing the struggle for Catholic education, no matter how hard it may be. The sum expended yearly by us is enormous. I think the number we educate is probably 600,000, and at \$15 a child a year that makes \$9,000,000 a year we furnish which ought to come from the State to us. Therefore I hope our people will realize the injustice the State is doing us in leaving us without any help from the funds which belong to us because we will not accept the system which excludes

religion from the schools. "The thirteenth plenary council of Baltimore, whose proceedings went to Rome, says that the rector of a church who neglects to establish a Catholic school in his parish when the bishop judges it fit there should be one there is liable to be removed from his position. These are grave words, but they are approved by the Holy See, and so we are committed to the matter of Catholic education, and we do not shrink

Bishop Chatard clinched his argument by bringing in as approvers of sectarian schools the proceedings of the Anglican bishops who met this year in Lambeth Palace, London, and who were largely reinforced by American bishops. He pointed out that that conference was in favor of teaching religion in the schools, and that it sent out an encyclical letter which emphasized the necessity of supplementing the secular teaching by religious instruction. He also referred to the pronouncement of the Royal Board of Education, who, by a vote of 16 to 4, declared in fa vor of teaching religion in schools.

"The resolution of this board," continued the Bishop, "said: 'It is of the highest importance that all children should receive religious and moral training. There is nothing in the evidence to warrant the conclusion that such religious and moral training can be improper, and provided otherwise than through the medium of the elementary schools."

"Long before then," Bishop Chatard went on to say, "this was recognized by those who have the faith, and through an instructive and living faith saw what was necessary-the importance of coming down to the daily life of the child and making religion the source of it. What are we mere for: 10 serve God and love Him. great problem of the day is to educate the child in our manner. Higher education is well enough -those who have money will always get it. But were it not for those good brothers and sisters, who give up all for the Lord's sake, we should see a terrible defection from the faith. It is bad enough as it is."

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THE UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Progress of the Excavation to Determine a Natural Phenomenon in North Carolina,

Special to Charleston News and Courier, The recently reported discovery by the Byers Bros. of a cave or underground river on their land, near Whittaker's mountain, at Black's, attracted the attention of a party of gentlemen who chanced to meet at Charlotte. They determined to investigate the matter, and have sunk a shaft about fifty feet. Until this morning nothing particular was noticed, except that it was perfectly dry. while fifty feet away a well forty feet deep is so near full of water that one can dip it out by the hand from the surface. This led to the belief that at least a hole and an abundant drain existed near where they were working. This morning the workmen pushed a bar into a crevice inside of the shaft and detached a mass of material, opening a small hole, from and into which the air seemed to rush, accompanied by a loud noise as of escaping steam,

and the well was soon filled with vapor. This phenomenon and the loud noise frightened the workmen, who fled from the work. The news soon spread, and a large number of our citizens collected and repaired to the scene, and a dozen or more descended the shaft and endeavored to account for or discover the source of the sounds, which were plainly heard on the top of the ground, but more plainly when in the well. All agree that it is the sound of running water over a shoal, perhaps one hundred feet lower down, and must be a large stream. Rocks that were taken from an old excavation still on the ground show unmistaken signs of the action of swift-moving water. The sounds now heard are unmistakably those of a considerable underground river. It is probable that twenty feat more of excavation will have to be made before it will be definitely known what is the nature and extent of this body of moving water. what the extent of the excavation it has created in this vicinity, and of what value it may be as a natural curiosity or point of interest. The men now working are protected against any sud-

den fail of the bottom of the shaft or roof of the subterranean cavern. Mr. N. W. Hardin says it is to him plainly a waterfall of considerable size, falling at least ten feet and removed two hundred feet to the north of the shaft. Ex-Senator J. G. Black, Mr. Reese, Mr. Byers, J. F. Jones and others, who descended the shaft, agree that the sound is that of a large stream flowing over shoals of frequent but not great fall, and that it is nearly underneath the shaft and not to exceed one bundred feet away, while they believe twenty feet at most separate the bottom of the shaft from the roof of the cavern or underground chamber through which the water passes. The gentlemen who are bearing the expense will push the work to a finish, and we shall soon be able to give you more definite information.

GOV. GORDON'S HOPEFUL WORDS.

Georgia's Executive Fears No Trouble to the South Through Republican Success. Atlanta Special to the Chicago Herald.

Gov. John B. Gordon was inaugurated for his second term to-day. In his address he said: "I will not undertake to predict the policy that will be pursued toward the South. My conviction is that no overwhelming or crushing calamity will befall our people. I cannot believe that alienation and strife is to be the lasting heritage from an unhappy war, notwithstanding the melancholy fact that some of the leaders of the successful party, with great abilities and in high places, seek year by year to estrange the sections and embroil the races. I do not believe that the return of the Republican party to power in this era of prosperity and peace means the enactment of force bills and the enslavement of the States. Passion may cry aloud for federal intervention in the affairs of States, but the omnipotent fiat of a lofty patriotism, which sways the hearts of the American people, will surely condemu it. If there is any principle of government dearer than all others to American freemen it is the independence, equality, and freedom of the States. When the independence and equality of the States are broken down the Republic falls. I cannot doubt that there are men in high places whose misjudgment of the Southern people or whose sectional bias would lead them to the very threshold of revolutionary and destructive legislation. But in the light of public senti-ment, as illustrated by the cordial reunion of both armies at Gettysburg and elsewhere, with peace and prosperity cheering alike both Southern and Northern homes, with the ties of social intercourse multiplying and strengthening, with Northern products in the hands of Southern consumers, and Northern money in Southern bonds,

railroads, mills and mines, with both material interest and political liberty at stake, how can we doubt that condemnation by the great conservative masses of our Northern countrymen would cause even the most inconsiderate of leaders to ture from the brink of such a precipice? The day has long since passed when the American people can calmly contemplate the destruction of this Union by destroying the equality of the States that compose it."

International Complications. Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Is Minister West preparing to leave these diggings, Daniel?" "Yes, sire." "Has the Kearsarge started down to Hayti to whip that little island into respect of me and the

United States government?" "Yes, Sire. "Is my free-trade friend Joe preparing to

faithfully fulfill his marital obligations to the daughter of my Secretary?" "Yes, sire." "Are there any further international compli-

ations that need my present attention. Danielf" "Yes, sire, a few. The Chinese are on a retaliatory boycott." "An! yes. I'll think over that. It is the ef-

fect of my exclusion bill. Let 'em rip." "And some American soldiers have been arrested by Mexican troops." (Angrily.) "What! Daniel, those confounded greasers' again. (Cooling down.) Well, Danel, that is easily fixed. I'll send another em-

bassador down there to drink a toast with 'em.' "And there's the Manchester consul who has been charging double-." "Yes, yes, Daniel (impatiently.) I have re-"And -."

"More yet, Dan?" "Yes, sire; the Peruvian consul has been ovicted and his quarters seized." "Wha-s-at! !"

Here the President fell to the floor in a dead faint. When he recovered consciousness he kept mosning, "Oh, that my successor were I!"

The Surgeon and the Sentry.

Army and Navy Review. An army surgeon was one night annoyed by the coughing of the sentry outside his tent. Unable to sleep, he decided that something must be done for the man and so compounded him a strong and very disagreeable dose of medicine. Then, going out, he ordered the man to take it. The sentry refused at first politely and afterward angrily and emphatically. But the sur-geon sternly insisted upon his rights and the man was finally induced to swallow the compound.

The result was evidently satisfactory. The sound of coughing ceased in the camp, and the surgeon went to sleep with the consciousness of having done a good deed. The next morning be was summoned by the officer in command, who said to him: "How is this, sir! I hear serious complaints about you in relation to the sentries. One of them has reported that in the middle of the night you came out of your tent and abused him in the most dreadful manner. He said you made him swallow a drink which must have been poison." The guard had been relieved while the surgeon was compounding his mixture and he had cured the wrong man.

As to Angry Emperors.

Pall Mall Gazette. The German Emperor is a bit of a Tartar, and fond of giving those who speak to him a piece of his mind. His rebuke to the buscomaster of Berlin, on Saturday, because some Berlin newspapers had vexed him, will make municipal functionaries cautions of approaching him for some time to come. It was something like treading unawares upon a torpedo for the poor burgomaster, who had just exhausted himself in flattering enlogies of the Emperor, to be told that the Emperor regarded with regret and displeasure that, "During the time he was doing all he could abroad to promote the interests of the empire, there had broken out in the Berlin press a controversy about the affairs of his own family such as no private person ever could put up with. His Majesty appealed to the deputation to exert themselves to put a stop to this importinenca." Poor burgomaster! He had as much control over the press as the man in the moon; and the worst of it was, no human being knows what is the impertinence complained of. Angry Emperors, if they eannot be polite, might at least try to be explicit.

An Extended Popularity. Brown's Bronchial Troches have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving coughs and throat troubles.